

Louis College, St. Albans' College and others, the schools conducted by the Catholic Brothers in Wailuku and Hilo, draw off the pupils from the regular public schools, making the proportionate expense of education considerably greater without any specially increased advantages. No doubt the instructions in the several education institutions referred to are of high class, but the means and methods of instruction are no better, perhaps not so good, as those furnished by the regular school system.

In view of the foregoing brief remarks, the Committee cannot recommend the insertion of any direct appropriation in aid of any private school which offers the same or similar advantages to those furnished by the Government schools. If aid is furnished to any such schools, it certainly should be confined to assistance on the capitation plan.

These remarks also apply to the Hilo Boarding School, although it has been suggested that this school stands upon a wholly different basis from that presented by the other schools, either public or private. This school has this year completed fifty years of faithful service. It has the important feature of combining manual labor training with its course of mental development. In years past, and even to the present day, the Government has drawn from its graduates some of their most efficient teachers, but no sufficient reason appears why it should receive any special grant contrary to the principle therein laid down. The whole system of making direct appropriations and grants to individuals when the public is not directly benefited in some way not obtainable from public sources is bad, and should be discouraged, and the Committee so recommend. But the female boarding school present a wholly different case. Here we find a system of education and training which the Government does not attempt or pretend to supply. It is of the greatest importance to the future of the nation that its mothers should be well and carefully nurtured in domestic duties and obligations. The work done by such schools as St. Andrew's Priory, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Kawiaha and Makawao female seminaries, is of incalculable benefit to the country. It would indeed be a national calamity to have them discontinued and the system dropped. The chairman of the Committee has visited these schools in Honolulu, and can only speak in admiration and approval of what he saw. But even with these schools the Legislative Assembly should pause before making appropriations for mere running expenses, especially in view of the necessity existing for economy at present. At the present time nothing further should be done than granting assistance for permanent improvements, and this grant of assistance from the public purse should in all cases be accomplished by the right of visitation.

The Committee therefore recommend in place of the list of appropriations named in the second list above, the following:

Aid to existing female boarding school for permanent improvements to carry with it the right of visitation, \$15,000. Respectfully submitted.

A lengthy argument ensued taken part in by the Minister of Interior, Reps. Dole, Kaukonu, Castle and Kalua. The final result, on vote being taken was that the report was tabled for further consideration.

The hour being now o'clock 12 adjournment was had until 1.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The usual tardiness in assembling was prevalent the hour being 1.45 before the president's gavel fell announcing the presence of a quorum.

The Order of the Day was moved and the motion being carried, consideration of the Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Hon. S. G. Wilder in the chair, and the following items under the Board of Health were passed as here printed:

Leper Settlement..... \$100,000
The next item "Government Physicians," \$50,000 was, after some discussion, considered in separate items, passing as follows:

HAWAII.
Physician, Hilo..... \$ 3,000 00
Physician, Hamakua..... 2,000 00
Physician, N. and S. Kohala..... 2,000 00
Physician, N. and S. Kona..... 3,000 00
Physician, Kauai..... 3,000 00

MAUI.
Physician, Lahaina..... 3,000 00
Physician, Wailuku..... 2,000 00
Physician, Makawao..... 2,000 00
Japanese doctor, Makawao and Wailuku..... 1,600 00
Physician, Hana..... 3,000 00

KAUAI.
Physician, Lihue..... 2,000 00
Physician, Waimea..... 2,400 00
Physician, Kilauea..... 2,400 00

OAHU.
Dispensary Physician, Honolulu..... 3,000 00
Physician, Branch Hospital..... 3,000 00
Physician, Waiaina and Kona..... 2,000 00
Physician, Waiaina..... 1,200 00
Physician, Koolanoko..... 2,000 00

On motion the salaries allotted for physicians at Hamakua and Kohala, Hawaii, were reconsidered and then passed at an advance, thus:

Physician, Hamakua..... \$ 3,000 00
Physician, N. and S. Kohala..... 2,000 00

MOLOKAI.
Physician, Island of Molokai..... 2,000 00
Resident Physician, Leper Settlement..... 10,000 00
Medicine for gratuitous distribution..... 10,000 00

On motion being made the Committee now rose and reconvened in Assembly and report of the business transacted was made and approved.

At 4.55 adjournment was had until 10 a. m. the next day.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

TUESDAY AUG. 27, 1886.

The Assembly convened at 10.20 o'clock sharp, and, after prayer, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Hon. C. R. Bishop on the Committee on Education presented the following report, signed by himself and Reps. Kaukonu, Castle and Kalua, viz:

"The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Rep. Jesse Amara, to appropriate \$2,000 for educating the three children of the late Rev. Abel Clark, beg leave to report that while they sympathize with the honorable introduction of the resolution, in regard to the family of the late Mr. Clark, who was a worthy schoolmaster in the school at Wailuku, they cannot say that the children of a schoolmaster have a claim for support and education at the expense of the Government superior to that of any other poor orphan children, and that the passage of this resolution would establish a precedent wrong in principle, and liable to lead to abuse. They recommend to the Assembly to lay the said resolution upon the table." Approved.

A report from the Sanitary Committee on a petition that Superintendent Meyer be removed from charge of the Leper settlement, recommending that said petition be laid on the table, was up, passed.

Representative Hayselden from the Special Committee on postal savings bank items reported as follows, the report being signed by Reps. Hayselden, Kaukonu, Brown, Kalua and the Minister of Interior. The report stated that to whom was referred an item of \$100,000 proposed by Rep. Dole to be inserted in the Appropriation Bill, as a contingent fund for the repay of deposits and interest on same in the Postal Savings Bank, beg leave to report that they have carefully examined into the

matter and find that it is unnecessary to insert any amount in the Appropriation Bill for that purpose, as a section of chapter 46 of the Session Laws of 1884 fully provides for and authorizes the Minister of Finance, on the warrant of the Minister of Interior, to pay all lawful claims of deposits, including postal savings bank deposits. Respectfully submitted. Tabled for consideration with the Appropriation Bill.

Rep. Kuanamano from the Special committee on Roads and Bridges presented a report on a resolution introduced by Representative Nahale asking for the following appropriations: 1. Carrying water from Oahu to Hamakua, \$297,472.00; 2. Railroad from Waimoa to Kona, \$371,287; 3. Immigration from India, \$1,300,000. The committee recommend the resolution be laid upon the table to be considered with a loan bill of which notice had been given. Approved.

Rep. Dickey on the following question to the Minister of the Interior: "Your predecessor in office having received a report from the Auditor-General that there had been gross carelessness and mismanagement of the affairs of the Bureau of Water Works, and an examination having borne out the truth of that report, why do you still retain the Superintendent of said bureau in his position?"

Representative Richardson moved that the bills 1, relating to agents to take acknowledgements to contracts; 2, relating to prisons, jails and houses of correction, be taken from their regular order and referred to a special committee. On motion of Rep. Kuanamano the bills were read a second time by title and then referred to a special committee to be appointed.

On motion the bill relating to stamp duties was taken from its order and referred to the special committee on labor contracts.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs read for the second time by title, a bill providing for the measurement of vessels on registry at the Custom House. On motion of Rep. Dole the bill was referred to the committee on Commerce to report back on Thursday next.

Representative Dole presented a minority report from the special committee on the matter of items relating to payments due to the estate of James G. Hayselden, a contractor, on account of work done on bridges at Waialua and Waimea, as follows:

"Your Committee appointed to consider the items of \$2,125.21 and \$4,564.78 in the Appropriation Bill on account of the balance due the estate of James G. Hayselden on the contracts for the Waimea and Waialua bridges, on the island of Kauai, respectfully offer the following minority report: First, in regard to the Waimea bridge, your Committee find that whereas the contract calls for piles averaging 30 feet in length, and requires that such piles be 'well driven,' in matter of fact not one of 25 piles, which were removed when the bridge was lately raised and repaired, and one pile which was washed away and afterwards picked up on the beach when the bridge was partially destroyed by a freshet, reach a length of 17 feet, and barely average 10 feet in length. The requirements of the contract, that the piles be 'well driven,' does not appear to have been carried out, for they had been driven only six feet into the soft bed of the river, and show no indications of having been driven so hard that it was difficult to drive them any further. The piles examined by the contractor for rebuilding the bridge had iron points, and yet none were bruised or blunted at the point, as would have been the case had they been 'well driven' into the hard subsoil of the river bottom: neither did the heads of the piles, which had been sawed off, show the bruise or widened effect which the usual use of the results of being 'well driven' by the pile driver, weighing 1,500 pounds, called for by the contract. The freshet which carried away a part of the bridge washed away five feet of the depth of the mud of the river bottom, leaving only one foot of the length of the piles fixed in the mud. The result was that the bridge was partially carried away, even though the water did not reach the bridge chords. From these facts, and the additional facts ascertained by your committee, relating to the rebuilding of the same bridge, to the effect that it was found practical and necessary to drive the piles in the mud work from 12 to 17 feet into the bed of the river, your Committee are satisfied that the contract with James G. Hayselden for the building of the Waimea bridge has not been carried out according to the terms thereof, and that in consequence of such incomplete and careless performance, the bridge has been subjected to heavy losses, far beyond the balance entered in the Appropriation Bill as due the said estate on the said contract.

"Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the said item of \$2,125.21 be struck out of the Appropriation Bill. We feel that such action is more appropriate from the fact that said contractor sublet or assigned the contract to the Pacific Bridge Company for \$9,300, the contract price being \$14,500, whereby large profits will be realized by his estate if the full amount called for by the contract is paid, in exchange for which the Government has received from the contractor no personal service, and yet in spite of the said assignment of the contract, the said contractor could not have thereby shifted his responsibility for the proper performance of the contract.

Second.—In regard to the Waialua bridge, your Committee have not been able to obtain as definite information as they have wished in regard to the cause which led to the destruction of the bridge shortly after it was finished, a freshet in the river being the immediate cause. From what your Committee have been able to learn, they are satisfied that the bridge was not placed high enough; there, however, is no requirement in the contract as to the height of bridge from the water. Under these circumstances, the contractors should have ascertained from residents the highest known rise of the river and have placed the bridge out of reach of a repetition thereof. On the occasion of the destruction of the bridge, the water reached the bridge chords and then the bridge was destroyed. We have also been informed that one of the iron cylinders forming part of one of the piers of the bridge proved too short to reach to the hard bottom of the river, and the contractors, instead of lengthening it, left it standing in the mud and went on with their work, using the support of the pier as satisfactorily situated, and thus the defective pier contributed to the destruction of the bridge. We were not able to verify this information relating to the defective construction of the Waialua bridge, but mention it as explaining the otherwise unaccountable destruction of this work so soon after it was completed. Such destruction alone, without satisfactory explanation, in our minds condemns the work as defective, and would justify the Government in refusing the balance of the contract sum. The explanation, which is given above, does not clear the contractor from blame, and if taken as true, would justify the Government in refusing further payment. With these remarks we refer the matter of the item for the Waialua bridge back to the Assembly for consideration.

In the matter of the Waialua bridge we learn that the contract, which was for \$17,500, was sublet or assigned to the Pacific Bridge Company for a much smaller sum; the same remarks apply to this circumstance as in the case of the Waimea bridge. In case either of the said items should be allowed, a correction should be made for interest, the contracts calling for 6 per cent. while calculations by which the said amounts are reached are based upon a rate of 9 per cent.

On motion the report was laid on the table to be considered with the other report when the Appropriation Bill again came up.

Rep. Kuanamano moved that the Bill relating to "Regulate the Hawaiian Board of Health" be read which being carried, the bill was read a second time by title and referred to a special committee, to be appointed.

A motion of Representative Richardson that the bill "to establish a board of equalization of taxes in each judicial circuit of the kingdom," was taken from the table, read a second time by title and referred to the committee on tax matters.

Hon. J. O. Dominis asked for and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the week.

On motion of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the bill relating to the furthering and assisting of ocean telegraphs was read for the third time and passed as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 41 of the Session Laws of 1884, for the encouragement of ocean telegraph cables.

Section 1. Whenever telegraph communication shall be established between Honolulu and San Francisco, or any other place on the North American Continent, connecting with the American telegraph system, the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to contract with the person or persons maintaining such telegraph communication for the paying of an annual subsidy, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and for a period not exceeding fifteen years.

The regular Order of the Day now coming up the bill relative to proceedings in bankruptcy, was read for the third time and passed.

AN ACT to amend Sections 1, 6, and 15 of an Act, entitled "An Act to regulate proceedings in bankruptcy in the Hawaiian Islands," approved 29th day of August, 1884, and to add another Section to said Act to be called Section 15-A.

Section 1. That Section 1 of said Act, be and the same is hereby amended, by adding after the word "creditor," the following, "or creditors the total of whose claim or claims shall amount to," and by striking out after the word "creditor" the words "to the amount of" so that said section shall read as follows:

"Section 1. Every person owing debts to the amount of five hundred dollars who shall refuse or fail to make payment of any of his just demands for ten days after the same shall mature, or who shall depart the Kingdom with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors, or who shall secret his property, or keep his house, land, delay, defraud or avoid his creditors, or to hinder or delay the service of legal process for the collection of any debts or who shall make any fraudulent or secret conveyance of his property to any person or persons, or make any secret removal or other disposition of his property, for the purpose of hindering, delaying or defrauding his creditors, may, upon the petition to any Justice of the Supreme Court by any creditor or creditors, the total of whose claim or claims shall amount to two hundred and fifty dollars, be declared bankrupt."

Section 2. That Section 6 of said Act be amended by adding after the words "except by law," the words "which schedule and inventory shall be made under oath" so that Section 6 shall read as follows:

"Section 6. Whenever any person shall be declared bankrupt, either upon his own petition or that of his creditor or creditors, he shall immediately file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court a schedule of all his creditors, with the amounts due such creditor respectively, which such schedule shall contain all secured and unsecured accounts, and if secured the nature of such security; he shall also file an inventory of all assets including such as he may own by law, which such schedule and inventory shall be made under oath."

Section 3. That Section 12 of said Act be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "arrest and imprisonment" the following: "If any bankrupt shall refuse to deliver or surrender up to the assignee or assignees of his estate any of his effects, books, property or papers, or shall refuse to answer any question (that may be legally put to him) upon any examination had in his proceedings in bankruptcy, the Justice before whom the proceedings are pending may commit such bankrupt to prison until he makes such delivery or surrender or answer such questions."

Section 4. That a new section to be called Section 15-A, be added which section shall read as follows: "Section 15-A. Any person being insolvent or bankrupt or who in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy shall secretly or otherwise dispose of his effects, books, property or papers, or shall lay or defraud his creditors or who shall knowingly make any false statement in any schedule of creditors or assets, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years, and the Justice before whom the proceedings are pending may in his discretion take summary jurisdiction of such offense."

Section 5. This Act shall become a law from and after the date of its publication.

The President appointed as a committee, to have charge of the following bills viz: relative to (1) the consideration of pension bills, on two bills, (1) providing \$2,000 per year for Mrs. E. W. Barnard, recommending that the sum of \$2,000 per year be pensioned on Hon. J. M. Kapena, and that \$300 per year be appropriated for Mrs. Barnard. Tabled for consideration with bills.

At 12 adjournment was had until 1.30 o'clock.

THE ASSEMBLY RECONVENED AT 1.45 O'CLOCK AND, ON MOTION, THE FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF SECTIONS OF THE BILL RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF TAX COLLECTORS AND THE PENALTIES FOR NON-PERFORMANCE OF SAID DUTIES, WAS THE PARTICULAR SECTION TAKEN UP.

Representative Brown moved that there was an evident conflict between the section and one of the Sections of the Auditor's Act. This Section under consideration says that the Collectors shall pay over money to the Governor, while Section 3 of the Auditor's Act provides for money to be paid over to the Minister of Finance.

Representative Dole moved to read that the tax collectors pay to the Treasury the taxes collected, with the exception of "such taxes as he shall now or hereafter be required by law to be paid over to any officer."

Representative Hayselden moved the Section pass as in the bill, and was not in favor of the road tax being paid over to any one but the Minister of Interior.

Hon. C. R. Bishop thought that if that had been the law during the last few years, the way things were managed, the schools would have been shut up, for the school money would have gone the way of the wind.

Representative Kuanamano said that there was a great advantage in the road tax being left in the district, as any necessary repairs could be effected at once, without having to send to the Minister of Finance for a draft, thereby causing delay. All that was done in the Hawaiian district on the roads last period was by the Hon. Sam Parker, but he did not know whether the Government refunded him the money or not. He blamed the Ministers for not expending the money appropriated for the roads for the several districts.

The Minister of Interior said that there had been an amount of unfair discussion with regard to roads and schools. The last session of the Legislature voted an amount of \$148,000 for roads and bridges. Had it been spent? Yes; \$204,000 were spent. He regretted that the late Minister of Interior had drawn on the loan funds in stead of the unexpended road balances. He was surprised at the reflections of Hon. C. R. Bishop, a former President of the Board of Education, to the effect that the schools would have gone down if it had not been for the money in the hands of the local treasurers. There was \$100,000 appropriated for schools, \$34,300 of which was expended but none of it by the treasurers of the districts. He did not think the strictness was fair on the part of the honorable Noble. As regards the roads, they had been fairly dealt with by the Minister, who had spent more than the tax.

Representative Castle said he had to deny the statement that road taxes had been more than paid back. The report of the late Minister of Interior proved it.

Hon. C. R. Bishop said he had not intended so much to pass stricture upon the Board of Education, but merely to say that if the money was paid into the Treasury, as the road money was, would not have been expended to keep the schools open. There was \$150,000 appropriated for building and repair of school houses, but very little of this amount was drawn from the Treasury for that purpose. As a member of the Education Committee, he had asked why necessary buildings were not put up, some of which had been expended by far more than the amount appropriated. He ascertained that the reason was that there was no money in the Treasury, and the money that was expended in buildings and repairs was taken chiefly from the hands of the local treasurers. With regard to the roads, not even the money collected in the districts was expended, let alone the amount appropriated.

Representative Thurston said that, if there was one thing that the Minister of Interior was proficient in it was dodging a point, and he had dodged it there. The fact was that \$257,500 was appropriated for roads and bridges, of which \$28,000 was expended in 1882, \$38,000, 000 never expended till this day. In 1884 the tax was \$104,000 of which only \$53,000 was expended. The fallacy of the Minister was in representing the road tax as having been expended, although the law required it to have been spent in the districts where collected, and a vast majority of the districts had not got their roads tax back.

The Minister of Interior stated that he was not opposed to the amendment; it would relieve the Minister and keep him out of hot water. It would be a question afterwards whether it would not have better to have left the matter with the Minister. In reply to Rep. Castle he would say that what he meant was that the people had the benefit of the road tax to the amount stated by him. To put the streets of this city in good condition it would take a whole lot of money voted by the country. He hoped they were agreed in this discussion. He believed that the Treasury should be the recipient of all funds. He had no objection to the amendment and did not regard it as anti-Government.

Representative Dickey said that the road tax was so inefficient, if those in charge looked after the work and made the repairs at the proper time. The districts were badly treated all round. He had seen cases where five minutes work at the right time would have saved hundreds of dollars.

Representative Kaukonu opposed the amendment, on the ground that there should be only one Treasury in the Kingdom. The discussion had arisen because a member of the members had no confidence in the Ministers. The present Ministers were only there during the King's pleasure, and there might be a change shortly. A vote was now taken on the amendment, resulting favorably, and the Section was passed as amended.

On motion, the Committee took recess at 12.05 until 1.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON.
The Order of the Day now being moved, and carried, the Assembly resolved into Committee of the Whole, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn in the Chair, and proceeded to consider items of the Appropriation Bill, the following being passed as here presented:

General expenses of Board of Health..... \$25,000 00
Repairs and maintenance of Hospitals..... 40,000 00

Rep. Dole moved to insert an item of \$5,000 for a hospital at Kahala, Kauai, seconded by the Minister of Interior. A lengthy discussion ensued during which, at 12.15 o'clock, the Committee took recess until 1.30 p. m.

A quarter to 2 o'clock the Committee obtained a quorum and resumed business, discussion on the proposed item of \$5,000 for a general hospital at Kahala, Kauai. After argument pro and con had been indulged in the question was put and the motion was lost.

Repairs and maintenance of Quarantine..... \$ 4,000 00
Kapaemahu Home..... 8,000 00
Physician, Act to Mitigate..... 1,500 00
Agent, Act to Mitigate..... 900 00
Balance Oahu and Hawaii..... 1,000 00
Support of Hawaiian English and Common schools..... 115,000 00
Reformatory School, Kapaemahu..... 15,000 00
Repairs and maintenance of Reformatory school..... 2,000 00
Building and repairs of School houses..... 15,000 00
Honolulu Salter's Home Society..... 5,000 00

This last item was inserted on motion of the Minister of Interior, who stated that the well known "Salem" house, situated on the corner of the intersection of the main street, was considerably injured at the late fire, and the Trustees considered it necessary to have it removed. They are disposed to surrender a frontage on Merchant street and also on Bethel street. This will give a valuable piece of property to the Government, and the Association will retain a fifty foot front on Bethel street, and propose that the Government assist with \$5,000 to put up a building in a retired spot, giving up the valuable property on Merchant street. He thought it desirable to ask the Assembly to meet with the views of the Association. The item passed as above printed.

At 4.25 o'clock the Assembly adjourned until 10 a. m. the next day.

THURSDAY, AUG. 19.

The Assembly convened at the usual hour and, after prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Representative Dole presented a report from the Sanitary Committee on a petition from Waimea, Kauai, praying that the lepers on the island of Kauai be taken care of on the ahupuaa of Hanalei, their friends to erect the buildings and take care of them. The Committee consider the prayer a good one, but doubt the authority of the House to make the desired change. The prayer of the petition is within the province of the Board of Health, and the Committee recommend the petition be laid upon the table. Approved.

The Order of the Day was now moved and consideration of the Tax Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Hon. J. M. Kapena in the chair.

Section 27 of the Bill to amend Section 61 of the existing Act relating to the duties of Tax Collectors and the penalties for non-performance of said duties, was the particular Section taken up.

Representative Brown moved that there was an evident conflict between the section and one of the Sections of the Auditor's Act. This Section under consideration says that the Collectors shall pay over money to the Governor, while Section 3 of the Auditor's Act provides for money to be paid over to the Minister of Finance.

Representative Dole moved to read that the tax collectors pay to the Treasury the taxes collected, with the exception of "such taxes as he shall now or hereafter be required by law to be paid over to any officer."

Representative Hayselden moved the Section pass as in the bill, and was not in favor of the road tax being paid over to any one but the Minister of Interior.

Hon. C. R. Bishop thought that if that had been the law during the last few years, the way things were managed, the schools would have been shut up, for the school money would have gone the way of the wind.

Representative Kuanamano said that there was a great advantage in the road tax being left in the district, as any necessary repairs could be effected at once, without having to send to the Minister of Finance for a draft, thereby causing delay. All that was done in the Hawaiian district on the roads last period was by the Hon. Sam Parker, but he did not know whether the Government refunded him the money or not. He blamed the Ministers for not expending the money appropriated for the roads for the several districts.

The Minister of Interior said that there had been an amount of unfair discussion with regard to roads and schools. The last session of the Legislature voted an amount of \$148,000 for roads and bridges. Had it been spent? Yes; \$204,000 were spent. He regretted that the late Minister of Interior had drawn on the loan funds in stead of the unexpended road balances. He was surprised at the reflections of Hon. C. R. Bishop, a former President of the Board of Education, to the effect that the schools would have gone down if it had not been for the money in the hands of the local treasurers. There was \$100,000 appropriated for schools, \$34,300 of which was expended but none of it by the treasurers of the districts. He did not think the strictness was fair on the part of the honorable Noble. As regards the roads, they had been fairly dealt with by the Minister, who had spent more than the tax.

Representative Castle said he had to deny the statement that road taxes had been more than paid back. The report of the late Minister of Interior proved it.

Hon. C. R. Bishop said he had not intended so much to pass stricture upon the Board of Education, but merely to say that if the money was paid into the Treasury, as the road money was, would not have been expended to keep the schools open. There was \$150,000 appropriated for building and repair of school houses, but very little of this amount was drawn from the Treasury for that purpose. As a member of the Education Committee, he had asked why necessary buildings were not put up, some of which had been expended by far more than the amount appropriated. He ascertained that the reason was that there was no money in the Treasury, and the money that was expended in buildings and repairs was taken chiefly from the hands of the local treasurers. With regard to the roads, not even the money collected in the districts was expended, let alone the amount appropriated.

Representative Thurston said that, if there was one thing that the Minister of Interior was proficient in it was dodging a point, and he had dodged it there. The fact was that \$257,500 was appropriated for roads and bridges, of which \$28,000 was expended in 1882, \$38,000, 000 never expended till this day. In 1884 the tax was \$104,000 of which only \$53,000 was expended. The fallacy of the Minister was in representing the road tax as having been expended, although the law required it to have been spent in the districts where collected, and a vast majority of the districts had not got their roads tax back.

The Minister of Interior stated that he was not opposed to the amendment; it would relieve the Minister and keep him out of hot water. It would be a question afterwards whether it would not have better to have left the matter with the Minister. In reply to Rep. Castle he would say that what he meant was that the people had the benefit of the road tax to the amount stated by him. To put the streets of this city in good condition it would take a whole lot of money voted by the country. He hoped they were agreed in this discussion. He believed that the Treasury should be the recipient of all funds. He had no objection to the amendment and did not regard it as anti-Government.

one Treasury in the Kingdom. The discussion had arisen because a member of the members had no confidence in the Ministers. The present Ministers were only there during the King's pleasure, and there might be a change shortly. A vote was now taken on the amendment, resulting favorably, and the Section was passed as amended.

On motion, the Committee took recess at 12.05 until 1.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON.
The Committee reconvened at 1.45 p. m. and immediately thereon the chairman ordered the reading of Section 28 of the Bill and which without argument was, on motion, recommended to be struck out.

Section 29 of the Bill, relating to property exempted from taxation, was read, and passed.

Section 30, relating to the repeal of all laws conflicting with the Bill; Section 31, stating time when Act became law; the title, and the enacting clause were then read and passed.

On motion of Rep. Castle the bill as passed was referred to Rep. Hayselden for the purpose of revision and correction.

The Committee now rose and Hon. J. M. Kapena, after the Assembly had convened, reported the business performed and the report was approved. The motion the bill to amend Chapter 52 and 59 of Chapter 43 of the Session Laws of 1882, relating to the collection of taxes was taken up for consideration, and after considerable argument the bill was laid on the table for the present.

Representative Lilikalaui from the committee on commerce asked for further consideration of the bill to provide for the measurement of vessels on registry at the Custom House. Granted.

At 4 o'clock, on motion, the Assembly adjourned until 10 a. m. on the next morning.

FRIDAY, AUG. 20.

The Assembly convened at 10 a.m. and after prayer by the Chaplain the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Minister of Interior from the Printing Committee presented printed copies of (1) a proposed amendment to the Constitution (2) the substitute Sunday Law bill, (3) a subsidy bill for the Oceanic S. S. Co. and which were distributed.

The Minister of Interior presented a report from a select committee to whom had been referred the bill relative to the granting a quit claim by the Government to the Catholic Mission, as follows:

Your Committee to whom has been referred a bill entitled "An Act authorizing the Minister of Interior to release and quit claim to Herman Kooman Bishop of Oloha and Vicar Apostolic of the Hawaiian Islands in trust for the Catholic Mission, of certain premises occupied by said mission for eleemosynary purpose" recommend that the word "of" between the words "Mission" and "certain" be stricken out. After a careful examination of the document and a conference with the Rev. Father Leonore one of the Catholic Missionaries with reference to the uses of said piece of land they are satisfied that it had been devoted to the purposes intended. Therefore it is only just and proper for the Government under the circumstances to grant them a title as set forth in the bill and your Committee respectfully report that they recommend the passage of the bill with the amendment above referred to.

Signed by the Minister of Interior, the Attorney-General and Rep. Kauai. On motion the report was tabled for consideration with the minority report when presented.

(For conclusion see Page 3.)

General Advertisements.

READ THIS!

MEYER, E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED